Generally, the section on injuries of the hip joint is excellent, but that portion having to do with fractures of the posterior acetabulum margin associated with dislocation of the hip does not mention immediate operation and reconstruction of the acetabular margin as a primary procedure. Conservative management of this type of injury has produced rather poor results in most instances. The results with reconstruction have been better. That part of the text dealing with treatment of the classical types of fracture of the hip is outstanding.

Always one of the classical portions of this book, the section on fractures of the shaft of the femur still is probably one of the major attractions. The same can be said for the section on fractures of the tibia and fibula.

In the discussion of fractures of the ankle area conservatism is stressed perhaps a bit more intensely than is necessary. There are certain positive indications for open repair of ankle joint injuries and these indications are not as clearly delineated as they should be.

Emphasis is laid upon the use of traction in the treatment of os calcis injury. There is a growing trend away from the use of this method generally.

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METABOLIC METHODS—Clinical Procedures in the Study of Metabolic Functions. By C. Frank Consolazio, Chief of Biochemistry, United States Army, Medical Nutrition Laboratory, Chicago, Ill.; Robert E. Johnson, M.D., D.Phil. (Oxford), Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; and Evelyn Marek, M.A., Biochemist, United States Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1951. 471 pages. $6.75.

This valuable book is essentially a reprint of the U. S. Army "Report of a Manual of Metabolic Methods" by the same authors. Only very slight changes in textual material have been made, such as the addition of two or three new procedures. Changes in the excellent illustrations of apparatus, diagrams, and alignment charts for calculations are also negligible. A section on preservation of animal tissues in the field for histological studies has been added, and the useful tables on the normal ranges of the composition of body fluids have been revised and enlarged. The principal improvement is the inclusion of a fairly extensive bibliography (through 1949), arranged by subject matter.

The book presents in detail a large number of procedures for conducting metabolic studies. Collection and storage of specimens and the use of spectrophotometers, fluorometers, and flame photometers are well discussed. Sections on microbiological methods, physiological measurements, and studies in the field are included. The treatment of techniques for metabolic wards and of clinical laboratory procedure such as tolerance and function tests is intentionally brief. The largest sections, dealing with the analysis of biochemical constituents, are comprehensive; some of the less common or more difficult procedures, however, such as the determination of protein-bound iodine, are relegated to the bibliography.

The methods listed are those which have been in use by the authors in the Medical Nutrition Laboratory. The careful details, the list of precautions, and the sample calculations included should be of value to those with limited training and experience in such methods. Alternative procedures, however, are rarely included. Such a presentation lacks flexibility, and there are no principles to guide those who might need to modify the procedure in any detail, or to use any apparatus other than that described. Despite a clear exposition of spectrophotometry and of spectrophotometers, filter photometers are barely mentioned, and the emphasis on transmittance rather than optical density is unfortunate. Advantage is not always taken of distinct improvements of original methods (as for example, the Frame, Russel and Wilhelmj modification of Folin's method for amino nitrogen). These are relatively minor drawbacks, however, and those engaged in clinical biochemical work or related fields should find it of great value.

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FRONTAL LOBOTOMY AND AFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR —A Neurophysiological Analysis—John F. Fulton, M.D., Sterling Professor of Physiology, Yale University. W. W. Norton & Company, New York, 1951. 159 pages, $3.00.

This small book is based on the author's Salmon Lectures. Of the 129 pages of text, the general practitioner of medicine will profit most from the last 33, which embrace the rather meager knowledge that is at present available regarding frontal lobe function in man. Certainly every psychiatrist should be familiar with this material, which is becoming part of our basic knowledge of neurophysiology, and upon which psychosurgery rests.

The major portion of the book deals with experimental work in animals, as well as presenting an excellent historical background. It is, however, at times rather slow going, and perhaps with this book the lamentable practice so frequently pursued in reading detective novels, that is, reading the last chapter first, might be recommended.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY, Cambridge, England, August 21-25, 1950—Carl V. Moore, U.S.A., Editor-in-Chief. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1951. 593 pages. Cloth bound, $10.00; paper bound, $8.00.

This is the first review volume of *Proceedings* although there have been previous conferences of this organization, in 1946 and in 1948. Included are 176 papers, many only in abstract. The majority of the papers are in English and many of those which are not have English summaries. The text is in four major divisions: I. Anemias and related subjects; II. Immunohematology; III. Leukemia and related diseases; IV. Coagulation, purpura and related subjects. In addition to careful indexing, within each section the papers are arranged according to topic so that reference is easy. Review papers are not included, but the book does contain several papers of general interest, such as Dameshek's on "Acquired Hemolytic Anemia."

Among the many interesting presentations is Owren's suggestion that vitamin B_{12} is not the complete therapy for pernicious anemia. He offered evidence that the level of prothrombin in the blood is not restored to normal by B_{12} therapy. An abnormal hemoglobin has also been demonstrated, and he feels this might be related to the macrocytosis which persists after treatment. Prothrombin and globin in the hemoglobin molecule apparently need a factor other than B_{12} for their normal formation in pernicious anemia.

It is refreshing to see in one volume papers collected from many countries, and to realize what fine work is being done elsewhere. Papers for the most part are in rather limited fields. Consequently, this volume will be of most value to those seriously interested in hematology, either in the clinical, laboratory, or investigative fields. Along with journals in this subject, it should be available for reference to all workers in the field of hematology.